

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1895.

NUMBER 46

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
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Tug Boats always ready for service.
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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
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also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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TELEPHONE 8018.

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TRAVAUX ET

d'ENTREPRISES

au BRÉSIL

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
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Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1886.

Reorganized 1879.

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THOMAS FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

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All diseases of the stomach or intestines,
like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness,
colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anaemia and
others, are easily and radically cured by
the use of NECTARINA AMARA, the fa-
mous Paulista remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and
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Deposit of the manufacturer:

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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Established 1782

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and of every kind at reduced rates.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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1st floor.

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Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire; POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire; Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all applications to the Agents in Brazil

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Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. "For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTANDRA AMARA pills, which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Run do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua dos Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. Regular services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture, services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riochuelo No. 103, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays—R. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 35. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; end every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Saneado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a.m. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Blenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Pravoat, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 75, Rua do Quilombo; hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Slater Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua de Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rue Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—11, Rua de Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua do Saide, 1st floor; Henry Brown, Agent. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Sauting telegrams of the 5th announced the failure of Sr. Juan Castellon to organize a cabinet. Since then one new name has been mentioned. Much surprise is expressed that President Montt has not resigned in disgust.

—The contract for the armor-plated cruiser for the Chilean government has gone to the Tyne. Messrs. W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. being the successful firm. Tenders were received from all the principal shipbuilding firms.—*Transit*, Oct. 18.

—Up to and including the 15th instant the total value of the treasury bills, government and bank notes redeemed was 28,701,984 dollars 08 cents, as under:

Treasury bills	\$ 8,607,728.58
Government notes	" 15,114,165.50
Bank notes	" 16,004,176
Less remanued	" 11,024,686 "
— <i>Chilian Times</i> , Oct. 19.	4,980,090.00

—Wallston Island has been leased for fifteen years to Robert Robinson. The annual rental, payable in advance, is 300 tols, for the first five years, and 500 tols, for the remaining ten years. The lessee is obliged to provide dwellings for the government authorities; to furnish an agricultural colony of six families, one half to be Chileans; and to maintain communication with Punta Arenas. The government reserves the right to 200 hectares of land for the foundation of a town, and also the right to donate to the colonists referred to 40 hectares of land to the heads of families and 20 additional for each son over twelve years.—*Chilian Times*, Oct. 19.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 19th.

PUENTE DEL INCA.

Our readers are no doubt aware that Argentina possesses in Puente del Inca, in the Andes, the finest mineral baths in the world for all forms of rheumatism, blood and skin diseases. Until quite recently, since the extension works of the Transandin railway were pushed ahead, the Puente del Inca was practically known to Chilians only. About two years ago, when crossing the Andes, we visited the spot and were somewhat startled and disgusted to see the primitive arrangements adopted for the convenience for bathers and patients.

Accommodation for Indies was out of the question, and even for men bathing in the springs was a trying ordeal. All this will soon be changed.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the much-felt want of an establishment of accommodation for the visitors to the hot springs of Puente del Inca is now within measurable distance of being supplied.

Dr. Cotton, who returned by the R. M. S. *Magdalena*, brings with him the plans for the proposed establishment, which we have had the pleasure of inspecting.

The iron and wood framework of the building will be constructed in England, and when erected at Puente del Inca and filled in with brick work or masonry, will form an attractive building in the early English style of architecture, and (it may interest our nervous subscribers) thoroughly earthquake proof. The building will be capable of accommodating one hundred visitors, and it is also proposed to erect a few small bungalows, for the use of families.

Dr. Cotton visited some of the principal hydro-paths in Europe and intends that the bath-house, if not so luxurious as some of those on the continent, will at least from a practical point of view be quite their equal. The baths will be placed as near as possible to the springs, and the hot waters conveyed into them in such a way as not to suffer any loss of temperature.

The growing fame of the Andine climate in the cure of pulmonary affections must also create a source of patronage for the new health resort.

In no other part of the world can such a combination of the conditions necessary to the ideal climate for the cure of phthisis be found as in the valley lying between the east and west ranges of the Argentine Andes. The latitude in the one which gives the requisite temperature. The elevation ensures an atmosphere bracing, and in the words of Darwin when writing of this particular valley, "resplendently clear, and, due to the barrier opposed to the rain clouds from the Pacific on the west by the Western range, and the long distance from the Atlantic on the east, the climate is intensely dry, while at the same time an abundant supply of river water from the melting snows renders a rainfall unnecessary.

The Transandin railway now reaches to within fifteen kilometres of Puente del Inca and will soon pass through the place where this company will erect a station, meanwhile the springs have been made easy of access by the new coach road, over which the transcontinental passenger train goes. Since the opening of the railway this route is becoming the favorite one to the West Coast. The journey from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso is now one of 70 to 80 hours, as against a fourteen days journey round by the Straits, which costs four times as much as the former, yet many passengers still take the old route to avoid the discomforts of the mountain portion of the journey and the wretched accommodation food. The new establishment, as a resting place, will do much to remove this objection, and also make a convenient headquarters for tourists wishing to explore the wonderful scenery of the Cordillera. We suggest a Wiesbaden or Baden-Baden future for our talented countryman's enterprise.

THE CHILIAN ARMY.

The *Western Courier*, of October 12, gives the following interesting statistical information regarding the Chilean Army:

There are 6 battalions of infantry, each of 359 men	3,096
Mountain artillery regiments 5, each of 359 men	1,799
Regiments of field artillery 2, each of 359 men	718
One regiment of coast artillery	460
Cavalry regiments 6, each of 262 men	1,572
One battalion of military engineers	344
Total	7,967

It is now proposed to increase the army to an effective strength of 15,000 men.

The officers' list is composed as follows:—Generals of division 4; generals of brigade 6; colonels 18; lieut.-colonels 40; majors 60; captains 200; lieutenants 140; sub-lieutenants 150.

It is also proposed to considerably increase the number of officers; this will of course be necessary for the formation of the national guard.

The following are the salaries paid per month to officers and men of the ranks:—Generals of division \$700; generals of brigade \$600; colonels \$500; lieut.-colonels \$400; majors \$300; captains \$200; lieutenants \$150; sub-lieutenants \$100; sergeants, 1st class \$45; sergeants, 2nd class \$37; corporals, 1st class \$32; corporals, 2nd class \$29; musicians \$27; soldiers and drummers \$25.

Of the non-combatant staff:—Surgeons, 1st class \$200; surgeons, 2nd class \$150; paymasters 1st class \$200; paymasters, 2nd class \$150; paymasters, 3rd class \$100.

In addition to the above, the chiefs of corps receive an annual gratification of 1,000 dollars.

A CURIOUSLY addressed letter lately passed through the post-office at Madrid, which was deciphered and correctly delivered, notwithstanding all difficulties. The address was in perfect rebus. At the left-hand side was the figure of a lady. It was clear, therefore, to which sex the recipient should belong. Over the lady's head the sun was rising; hence her name was inferred to be Arnora. For her surname stood a hill with a castle at its foot, which gives us "Montes y Castello." Next comes the town for which the plan of a city was drawn, on which the Alhambra was legible. This indicated Granada, but in order to leave no doubt possible a pomegranate was drawn beside the plan. To complete the address a number was indicated in one of the streets of the city plan. The postal authorities took three days to study this curiosity, and then triumphantly delivered the letter to "Senorita Arnora Montes y Castello, Azacayas No. 20, Granada," and, so far from censuring the sender, they had the envelope photographed and a copy printed in the Madrid papers as a proof of the intelligence of the department.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,
Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding branches in Hamburg, Hanover, and Berlin.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Spain..... Crédito Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and corresponding branches.
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agros and corresponding branches.
United States..... G. A. Mink & Co., New York.
Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Buenos Aires.
and any other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krahn-Petersen,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realised do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOOROATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.Drawn on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

and correspondents in Germany,
Sig. Giulio Belinaghiand correspondents in ITALY.
The Bank of New York, N. B. A.Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.**BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000,000

Board of Directors:

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**To Mill Owners,
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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Nauseas on Railways.

Felipe Bueno de Miranda.—For long years,
myself and my family, also, laborers of
our plantation, have used your Nectandra
Amara preparations with much success,
but only now I have experienced how
efficient your tincture is against the nausea
caused by the movement and shocks to
which the traveller on our railways is
exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gen-
tleman, who was travelling from the Ser-
vilia station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards
on one of my acquaintances, who travelled
with me to Itabora do Campo.

The Nectandra is already well known,
but I have, nevertheless, the greatest plea-
sure in confirming again facts happened
under my eyes, and which undoubtedly,
will help to mitigate the sufferings of many.
Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
Cassidy, Frank.—A resident in Rio for some months
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
Cassidy, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore,
somewhere during 1894. Information required as to his
whereabouts.

Dowdall, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to
his whereabouts.
Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

A telegram from Washington makes the very
important statement that England has proposed to
the United States an alliance for the strict applica-
tion of the Monroe doctrine to the Spanish-Ameri-
can republics, for the purpose of preserving their
peace and stability against the encroachments of
other nations, but at the same time obliging them
to respect and observe the international laws
(duties would be the better word, for no such laws
exist.) The proposal also extends to joint action
in the building of the Nicaragua canal. A later
telegram adds that the proposition has so far only
been made in a tentative form, feeling the ground
for a formal proposal. The telegram leaves us in
doubt as to the attitude of the United States gov-
ernment.

If such an alliance as that suggested above could
be effected, it would be the most important event
of the century in the history of the South Ameri-
can republics, after the acquisition of their inde-
pendence. The application of the Monroe doc-
trine, falsely interpreted so as to shield these re-
publics from their proper responsibilities towards
European powers and towards foreign residents,
has been a continual hindrance to the develop-
ment and progress of the continent, and among the
smaller republics especially it has been a fertile
cause of financial dishonesty and repudiation, dis-
order, bad behaviour and misgovernment. The
United States was made to play the monstrous rôle
of a log-in-the-manger, neither keeping these re-
publics in order herself, nor allowing anyone else
to do so. But with such an alliance, this situation
would come to an end, and the republics, which
find, as they ought to have found from the first,
that the recognition and protection of their inde-
pendence entails on them inevitable obligations
towards other powers. In other words, they
could no longer be able to claim the privileges of
civilized and independent nations, whilst shirking
the duties of such, as many of them have hitherto
done. And when they are made to commence by
performing their duties and obligations to foreign
powers and residents, they must eventually finish
by performing their duties and obligations to their
own citizens. The redemption of Spanish-America
and its entry into civilization in fact as well as
name would be in such an alliance, and our most
earnest wish is that it may be brought about as
soon as possible. —Montevideo Times.

An alliance between Great Britain and
the United States for the purposes men-
tioned, would certainly be of inestimable
value, not only to the commercial world
but to all the American republics concern-
ed. There are no political obstacles in the
way that we can see, for Great Britain has
no ambition to absorb territory on this con-
tinent, and the United States can have no
object in opposing a satisfactory settlement
of the petty disputes which are continually
cropping up among these half civilized re-
publics. The settlement of disputes, the
regulation of international commerce,
peace, good order and responsible govern-
ment, these are all objects of common so-
litude among the civilized nations of the
world. Any measure which aims to secure
these objects is necessarily beneficial to all,
and should therefore receive their cordial
support.

In view of the fact that Great Britain
holds a preponderating influence in the
commerce of these countries, and is also
creditor to an enormous amount for their
national and industrial indebtedness, the
government of that country has an unques-
tioned right to be heard in any matter con-
cerning their orderly control and develop-
ment through outside influences. What-
ever concerns the prosperity and stability
of these countries, must be of interest to the
English people and will command their un-
hesitating support. It is reasonable there-
fore that Great Britain and the United
States should combine to secure a satisfac-
tory settlement of the disputes which are
continually arising. The Americans have
no occasion to protect these countries
against the consequences of their wrong-
doing. Their only object is that of protect-
ing them against conquest on the part of
any European power, and it is essential
that this should be clearly understood.
There is an impression abroad that the
United States must interfere to protect
them, no matter what the dispute may be,
and that this interference must be inter-
preted to mean protection against the pay-
ment of debts and indemnities, and against
the rendering of satisfaction for violent as-
saults. All these impressions should be re-
moved, and perhaps no better way could
be devised than that of an agreement be-
tween the two great powers who are prin-
cipally interested in the prosperity of these
restless nationalities.

MEXICAN COFFEE LANDS.

A former Ceylon planter, with large experience
in the coffee countries of the world, has studied the
possibilities of Mexico as a coffee growing country.
In an interview printed in the Chicago Inter-Ocean
he says:

"I journeyed to Mexico to inspect the Mexican
lands suitable for coffee from a business stand-
point. With hardly an exception, I found chaos
reigning supreme, as far as cultivation was con-
cerned, little or no attempt having been made to
do anything but pick the crop. After thoroughly
inspecting some of the newer districts, with which
the older districts cannot be compared for a mo-
ment, it surprised me that these older districts had
ever been taken up at all for coffee, the proximity
to the railway being the only valid excuse, as
neither in climate nor soil can these older districts
stand their own.

"In choosing coffee lands what should be looked
for first and principally is a suitable climate. Coffee
wants a regular temperature of, say from 60 to
80 degrees Fahrenheit all the year round, with a
rainfall of from 100 to 120 inches, the latter pre-
ferred; in fact, a warm, humid atmosphere; when
you can get that it matters little about the altitude
or elevation. It is true that the high elevation
bean is generally the most delicate in flavor, but
the difference in price is so little that it will not
nearly compensate for the difference in crop, and
the planter, if he is wise, will confine himself to
what will fill his pockets the quickest.

"Two districts specially caught my fancy, the
one on the Tonto river, partly in the state of
Oaxaca and partly in the state of Vera Cruz. I saw
thousands of acres of magnificent rich loam covered
with heavy forest, which could be converted into
most successful plantations. These districts are
of excellent soil, the home of the sugar cane. The
district, however, on which my choice rested, and
which in every way fitted my ideal of the coffee
district, was on the Gulf of Mexico side of the
Isthmus of Tehuantepec, included between the two
rivers, Usapaná and Coatzacoalcas, and intersected
by others. Most of these rivers have deep water and
are navigable far into the interior. Within this tract
of country there is a large per cent. of the finest
coffee lands I ever saw in my life. I was thorough-
ly surprised with the rich black soil and its uni-
formity; the nice, easy lay of the land, with its
good drainage; its plentiful supply of live mount-
ain streams, its fine navigable rivers, within easy
reach of the seaports, where gums can be shipped to
all parts of the world; its plentiful supply of
fine, robust natives, willing and ready to work;
its production in a wild and semi-wild state of
coffee, sugar, vanilla, cacao, rubber, fruits of all kinds,
corn and other products, and, best of all, a very
important thing to the settler, its healthy
climate. The residents of this district claimed for
it a temperate and rainfall exactly in accordance
with my views of what was perfect for coffee, and
my first glance at the vegetation verified their
claim.

"The climate as regards health being one of the
principal things to thoroughly investigate, this I
did, and I found, first, that the death rate in Min-
itlan, the largest and most important town in this
district—being also a shipping port—and seemingly
in the most unhealthy part of it, is only 8.7 persons
in the 1,000 per year, while the death rate of
Chicago averages about 18.2. The old resident
Americans and foreigners speak highly of it in that
respect.

"All over Mexico coffee is handled, almost with-
out exception, in the most slovenly manner, being
neither cultivated nor prepared for market prop-
erly. If the old districts give handsome results
with the present system, I venture to say that in
the district referred to, on the Isthmus, under judi-
cious management, being essentially a coffee dis-
trict, which most of the others are not, the
results, I think, could safely be multiplied by ten.
"There is any amount of valuable timber which
can be made to pay handsomely, as well as grow-
ing corn between the rows of coffee, which forms a
good shade for the young coffee plant, and yields
from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, and at least
two crops at that rate per year. This, at the local
rate for corn—about \$1.25 silver, or about 60 cents
American, would, I think, almost, if not alto-
gether, clear expenses of cultivation. The outlet
to this district is Coatzacoalcas, where there present
two steamers per week arrive and go on to Min-
itlan, load up and return to Vera Cruz, where they
tranship their produce into the large New York
and European steamers. This is necessary on
account of a bar at Coatzacoalcas, preventing any
steamer drawing more than fourteen feet of water
coming in."

MANY diverse opinions are held as to the form
and height of ocean waves, hence that of Dr. G.
Scott, who has made a study of the subject, is of
interest. He claims as the result of his observa-
tions that under a moderate breeze their velocity is
about 24.6 ft. per second, or 16.8 miles an hour;
as the wind rises the size and speed of the waves
increase. In a strong breeze their length rises to
260 ft., and their speed reaches 360 ft. to 364 ft.
per second. Waves with a period of nine seconds
are produced only in storms and have a length of
400 ft. to 425 ft., and their speed reaches 360 ft. to
364 ft. per second. He has measured waves 690
ft. long during a south-east storm in the southern
Atlantic, and this was not the maximum, for, in
lat. 28° S. and long. 39° E., he observed waves
of 15 seconds period which were 1,150 ft. long with
a velocity of 78.7 ft. per second or over fifty-six
nautical miles an hour. As to the height of the
waves, Dr. Scott does not think the maximum is
very great. Some observers have estimated it at
20 ft. or 40 ft. in a wind of the force represented by
11 on the Beaufort scale (the highest number is 32 ft.
He further thinks that great tempest waves are
more than 60 ft. are rare, and even those of 50 ft.
exceptional. In the ordinary trade winds the height
is about 1.33 in a moderate wind, and 1.18 in a
strong wind, and 1.17 in a storm, from which it
follows that the inclination of the waves is respec-
tively about 6, 10, and 11 degrees. The ratio of
the height of the waves to the force of the wind
varies greatly. —Maritime Register.

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New Zealand Store.This establishment has always in stock a large
assortment of English, American, French, Port-
uguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines,
liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received
directly from New Zealand and Southampton by
refrigeric process, in every mail steamer.Orders are carefully attended to and the quality
guaranteed.

Carrriage free to every house in town.

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and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large force.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 38000.DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 38500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook,
attends herself to the cooking, which
is plain and good.

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

Having accomplished this without any
accident, we clambered down the giant
staircase of black rocks the best way we
could, and also with as much speed as was
consistent with safety; for the sun was
low, the sudden tropical night would soon
be on us, and as it would be, of course, im-
possible to proceed in the dark, we should
be compelled to camp out in this very un-
comfortable place if we did not hurry on.We at last reached the foot of the land-
slip and were on the green down we had
seen from above, and which slopes gently
to the beach. All our difficulties were
over.These slopes on the windward side of
Trinidad are overgrown chiefly with a
sturdy species of bean. This plant creeps
along the ground, throwing out long tough
tendrils, whose mission is evidently to
climb up something for support; but in
this they are generally unsuccessful, for
nearly all the dead trees have been blown
down on this wind-swept corner of the
island. A few trees are still standing and
these are overgrown with clinging creepers
more lucky than the rest. The scene re-
minded me of countries I had visited where
there are ten women to one man, and
where, consequently, the male is properly
appreciated and made much of, while thou-
sands of luckless old maids, vested hope-
lessly with no one to cling to. When I im-
pressed this simile to the doctor he implored
me not to be sentimental.The flowers of the bean are pink, and the
pods are as large as broad beans. These
the doctor at once pronounced to be edible,
for, as he explained to me, none of these
leguminosae are poisonous. This was a
good thing to know, for they grow so
thickly on these shores that we could have
collected any quantity we pleased during
our stay on Trinidad; and with these, the
fish, the turtle, the birds and their eggs,
all of which are procurable here without
any difficulty, it would be possible for men
left on this island to ward off starvation for
any length of time.When I speak of the slopes we were now
on as downs, the reader must not conjure
up a picture of the grassy downs of the
English coast, pleasant under foot and
easy to travel on. To drag one's feet over
the downs of Trinidad is a very weary busi-
ness. There are large rocks and deep pits
everywhere. One's progress is impeded by
the extreme softness of the soil, in which
one's feet sink deeply, and this is made still
worse by the burrows of the land-crabs,
while the roots of the tall grasses and the
trailing tendrils of the beans try to trip
one up at every step.Here, to our relief, we found water again.
At the foot of the landslip a deep gully
opened which clove the down to the edge of
the shore. At the bottom of this a little
stream flowed for a short distance, being
absorbed by the thirsty soil long before it
could reach the sands below.In order to avoid the entangling vegetation,
we walked down this gully, and an
exceedingly unpleasant place we found it.
For here an incredible number of large
fluffy white birds, a sort of gannet, were
sitting on their nests with their young.
They covered the rocks and the branches
of the dead trees. They attacked us
savagely whenever we came within reach
of them, and the whole of the hot narrow
gorge stank most offensively of the rotten
fish they had strewn about. The different
species of birds occupied different portions
of this island, and this ravine is the chief
haunt of this particular disagreeable
tribe.The whole scene now seemed strangely
familiar to me—the ravine, the black
rocks, the crowds of brooding white birds—
and when at last we came to what
appeared to be an old road of piled-up
stones crossing the gully I stood still and
cried in astonishment: "Why, doctor, this
is my ravine after all! I remember this
place well!"Then I looked behind me at the mountain
we had descended, and began to under-
stand how it was I had been unable to find
out my old route. As I have explained,
the ravine I had travelled down nine years
before extended from the plateau of treer-
ferns to the shore. But since then a giant
landslip had evidently taken place. The
mountain-side had fallen away, and mil-
lions and millions of tons of rocks had
rolled below, entirely filling up the ravine
and destroying all traces of it, until far
down, where it appeared again on the downs
beyond the limit of the landslip.This was one among other instances I
can mention, showing that enormous
changes have taken place in this island,
even in the course of the last nine years.
When this terrific fall of rocks occurred, it
would have been a wonderful sight to one
gazing at it from the sea, and the noise of
it must have made itself heard for many
leagues around. It has certainly converted
what was once a comparatively easy and
perfectly safe road from the mountain
tops to the windward shore into an ex-
tremely difficult and dangerous one. So
much so that the doctor and myself saw
once that it would be useless to establish a
depot of stores at the pier, as it would be
out of the question to lead the members of
the expedition up such a perilous place as
this. It was absolutely certain that liveswould be lost if this pass were often at-
tempted. No skilful mountaineering
would avail against the treacherous rotten-
ness of the precipitous steps, which sur-
mounts the landslip, and which did not
exist of old. There is no certain foothold
anywhere upon its face, and we looked
forward with no pleasurable anticipation
to our enforced return by this way on the
morrow.The birds' eggs lay on every stone in
this valley. We tasted some of them, but
the flavour bore too much resemblance to
the stench of rotten fish around us to be
altogether pleasing.The bank of stones which I had recog-
nised in the ravine was of far too regular
formation to be otherwise than the work of
men's hands.Some hundreds of years ago, the Portu-
guese had a penal settlement on this side
of Trinidad, and this, no doubt, was what
remained of one of their roads. Some
weeks later I explored the ruins of this
settlement which is a short distance to the
north of this gully. I will describe it when
I come to that portion of my narrative.Before we came to the spot where the
stream soaks into the earth we filled our
bottle with water; then we walked down
to the sandy beach, reaching it just before
it became too dark to see our way. We
were not long in selecting our camp.
There was a large rock on the sands above
high-water mark, whose hollow side af-
forded good shelter from wind and rain.
In front of this we lit a fire of the wreck
wood, of which there was no lack round us,
and after a supper of roasted *charque* and
biscuit, we proceeded to make ourselves
comfortable over our pipes and rum. We
were tired, and would have slept very
soundly with the sound of the surf on the
reefs, had it not been for the land-crabs,
which would not let us alone, but pulled
our hair or nipped our necks as soon as we
began to doze off.At last their conduct became unbearable
and our patience worn out, so we got
up, seized two sticks, and slaughtered
some fifty of them. Then we had a little
rest, for the others left us alone for a
while and devoured their dead brethren,
making a merry crackling noise all around
us, as they pulled the joints asunder and
opened the shells. It was, as the doctor
remarked, like the sound of many lobster
suppers going on together at Scott's.At daybreak (Nov. 22) we started for
South-west Bay. We had drunk all our
water, and so were anxious to reach the
bay, explore it, and be back to our stream
as quickly as possible. While making this
same journey nine years before, I had
found no signs of fresh water between
this and South Point. The streams that
flow from the mountain-tops are absorbed
far up by the slopes of *debris* and never
reach the shore. Mr. A— did discover a
small, but uncertain, supply near his camp
at the head of South-west Bay, but we felt
that we could not rely on this, and that the
issue in the ravine above us which we had
left on the previous evening, might be
one we could fall back upon with certainty
on the whole weather shore of the island.We walked along the sandy beach, with
the mountains towering to the right of us
and the ocean swell breaking heavily on
the reefs to our left. The beach was
covered with wreckage—planks, barrels,
spars, timbers of vessels with the corroded
iron bolts still sticking in them—a melan-
choly spectacle; but I was unable to find
one particular wreck which I had seen here
nine years before—the complete framework
of a vessel, partly buried in the sands, in
which I had thought it might be worth-
while for our party now to dig, as some
valuable might be lying in her hold.
Either the sea had broken up or the sands
had completely covered this wreck since
my last visit.We found traces of turtle on the sands,
and we saw that the pools of clear water
left by the tide were full of fish, while sea-
crabs scamped over the rocks in quanti-
ties. The beans, too, grew in profusion on
the downs above the beach, so there was
plenty of food all round us, and, if there
had only been fresh water, we could have
made ourselves very comfortable here.
There were, of course, plenty of land-crabs
everywhere, but one would have to be hard
driven to eat these ugly brutes.At last we came to a promontory of rock
jutting out into the sea. We climbed up
this without difficulty, and descended the
other side by a steep slope of soft white
sand.From here we could see before us the
Sugarloaf and Noah's Ark. The former
mountain, as its name implies, is of conical
shape—a stupendous mass, apparently of
grey granite, whose summit is about 1,500
feet above the sea, and which on one side
is very nearly perpendicular. Noah's Ark
(South Point on the Admiralty chart) was
so named by myself at the time of my
former visit, in consequence of its resem-
blance both in shape and colour to the
favourite toy of my childhood. It is of ob-
long form, with perpendicular sides and
a top exactly like the roof of a house. It
is formed of volcanic rock of a peculiar red-
dish colour, and is about 800 feet in height.
These two strangely-shaped mountains are
joined together by an apparently inacces-
sible ridge composed chiefly of red detritus
from Noah's Ark.

(To be continued.)



so, forth such cause. We might have men-
tioned the indignities the injustice, that those who
are so fortunate as to possess some little backstairs
influence have no difficulty in returning the return
without any delay whatever. We have, however,
a most delicious example recounted to us lately
in a manner in which diplomatic authorities are
likely to act, even when carrying out their duty.
In such cases in which we have already re-
fused, the keys were at last, after about nine
months' delay, delivered to the police to be
sent to the Legation. The latter, following a
policy which is an exaggeration of the test by keys
founded by the Confianza express, informed the
owner of the keys that if he would appear at the
Legation and prove his property by fitting the keys
to their respective locks, he could have delivery at
once. The owner, more than a little perturbed
to be when dealing with the Legation, replied
that while he was quite willing, if necessary,
to go up the safe and office door to the Legation,
it might suggest that a simpler plan would be for
the Legation to send down the keys and have them
fitted on the premises. The result might have been
terrible: in fact the Legation became aware
of a suspension of diplomatic relations near
Paris. The Legation, however, having been in-
formed of the keys was informed, however, by a
pious minister that if he would write a letter
in which he would state that he would be glad
to be tried out. We do not know if a reply
was given to this ultimatum. —*Review,*
de Aires

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 12th, 1895.

BEFORE adopting the general revenue budget as sent up from the Chamber of Deputies, we trust that the Senate will take into consideration the probable results of a further increase in the taxes on imports. It has been established elsewhere that excessive duties do not increase the revenue. Except in the case of necessities, such taxes simply decrease consumption and the revenue accordingly disappears. If the treasury really desires a larger income, it could not do better than to recommend a reduction in the present duties on many articles. This will tend to lower the prices and increase consumption, and the corresponding increase in importation will furnish the desired income. It is hopeless, however, to make a certain class of legislators see this, and they continue to adhere to the antiquated theory that when more money is wanted the taxes must be increased. With respect to many of the items in the budget now under discussion, it is evident that the proposed increase in taxation will have no other effect than to diminish consumption. The tax on foreign beer will serve to shut it out of the market, and those on wines and liquors will also diminish importation and fill the market with falsified substitutes, which will be most prejudicial to public health. And it must be observed just here that we see no increase in taxation on the factories engaged in the manufacture of falsified wines, liquors and mineral waters, from which it is to be inferred that Congress wishes to protect this industry. The increased tax on matches, and the general increase caused by a reduction of the basis of valuation from 24 to 14 pence, all tend to enhance the costs of living here—a result that no thoughtful man can contemplate without anxiety. It must be remembered that these difficulties all tend to encourage crime and foment disorder, and they also contribute something toward lowering the sanitary condition of the people. All these conditions are directly antagonistic to the development and progress of the country. It will be infinitely better to consult the material interests of the people, to give them cheaper and better food and clothing, than to continue the purchase of ships, guns and other military supplies, and to promote expensive public enterprises which are now consuming so much revenue. It will be well to think this over.

THERE is of course much to be said in extenuation of the temper shown by some of our colleagues of the national press in regard to the British occupation of Trinidad island. Unoccupied and useless though the island may be, it has been considered as national territory, and Brazil is fully justified in protesting against the trespass. If in the excitement of the moment the press and the people unite to denounce the procedure of the British government and to demand a prompt withdrawal, no one can feel that they are doing more than the occasion warrants, nor more than any other people would do under similar circumstances. But anger and excitement are happily no more than passing moods and should give place to cool calculation and deliberate purpose. Unfortunately some of our Brazilian colleagues seem to think that the dispute is one which ought to be treated with noisy demonstrations of indignation, with threats and with violent measures. They consider that the people should remain angry, that the press should pour forth denunciations every day, and that the government should discuss the matter across a line of fixed bayonets. All this, we submit, is impolitic and wrong. In the first place Great Britain is too strong a power to be frightened, and, in the second place, the British government is too wise to deliberately affront Brazil in such a matter. The

possession of this island was once a matter of dispute between Great Britain and Portugal, and as it has never been occupied and utilized it might easily happen that a British ministry might consider itself justified in taking possession now in order to protect the cable station which a British company proposes to establish there. If a mistake has been made in this, we thoroughly believe that the British government will withdraw and give full satisfaction. But it is idle to think that this withdrawal can be forced by threats and abuse. On the contrary, as long as some of our colleagues continue to pursue this mistaken policy, in all probability Lord Salisbury will feel himself warranted in taking his time about it. All things considered, it will be wisest and best to leave the question to the diplomats, and to treat it with more liberality. It must be remembered that Brazil can not stop the car of the world's progress, and if the interests of commerce and of other nations require it, she can not stop the laying of the projected cable across the South Atlantic to the River Plate. It is best to treat these questions philosophically and to make use of them for our own advantage. The arbitrary fiscalization of the cable on this coast and the projected purchase of this cable by the government have compelled other governments to seek for an alternative cable. Brazil must blame herself for this situation, for it is to the abuses practised by her own authorities that it exists. Let us treat the matter fairly then and see if there is not some greater advantage in it for Brazil than the possession of a worthless pile of rocks six hundred miles off the Brazilian coast.

WERE it possible to collate the experiences of the many residents of this country who have ventured upon short trips to the River Plate for health and rest, we are certain that the evidence would be overwhelming in favor of that country as a Brazilian health resort. The great ambition of the traveller is, of course, to make a voyage to Europe, where there is so much to see and so great a choice in climate and facilities for treatment, but the great majority of us have not the means for such a trip and still many others cannot afford the time. For the River Plate trip, however, a few weeks and a moderate amount of cash are quite sufficient. In a month the tired business man can get a sea voyage of about two thousand miles, a radical change of climate, better food, a taste of camp life, and something new and interesting to think of. Before he is aware of it, he will find himself growing stronger and fresher, and then he will fall to wondering how it is that he has let so many years pass without trying this physical "pick-me-up." Old residents of the Brazilian coast, who have been unable to make frequent trips home, know how terribly difficult it is at times to keep themselves up to their work. It becomes a struggle to go through with even the simplest routine work, and as for undertaking anything new or shewing a little enterprise—they could not think of it! For all such, in our opinion, this trip to the south is invaluable. If they can spare but a month, they can take in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario and a glimpse of the camp. If they can make it six weeks—they can add a trip up the Uruguay, or a trip up to Paraguay, or one up to Tucuman and Salta. And if they can spare two months—why, they can even cross over into Chili and feast their eyes upon the snow-capped peaks of the Andes! In two months the tourist can do wonders in Argentina. For a wonder, one's living expenses in Argentina are not high, though in tax-ridden Uruguay they are becoming almost unbearable. The ocean voyage, however, is much higher than it ought to be, and we can not help the belief that in this respect the steamship companies are standing in their own light. Were the fares to Buenos Aires greatly reduced they would carry hundreds of tourists to the south where they now carry tens, and as these passengers would supplement those coming out to Brazil from Europe they would be almost clear gain to the companies. Then, too, the closer the intercourse between the two countries in this respect, the stronger will become the commercial ties which unite them. The trade between Argentina and Brazil ought to be extensive and lucrative, for they can supply each other with products which one can produce to greater advantage than the other. A better knowledge of each other ought to lead to the strengthening of these commercial ties, and

it is manifestly to the interests of the steamship companies to foster every influence which can contribute to such a result. Let us have lower steamship fares then, as a first step, and afterwards let us have every facility on both sides for the encouragement of these health-giving excursions.

As we predicted the New York Life has resolved to withdraw from Brazil, so far as the acceptance of new business is concerned. The company will maintain all existing contracts and will retain agencies, or representatives in the country for the reception of premiums on old policies and for the liquidation of claims, but no new insurances will be effected. The reason alleged, which was given to the public on the morning of the 6th—the very last day granted by the new law for notice of acceptance or non-acceptance of its provisions—is that of an eleventh-hour amendment to the general revenue budget imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the premiums of all life insurances effected after January 1st next. There are some who believe that this amendment was introduced for the express purpose of furnishing a convenient excuse for the company's retirement, but we would prefer not to believe this. It is certain, however, that the amendment was offered at the last moment by the deputy who promoted the insurance companies' bill and who has been closely associated with the local management of the New York Life during its discussion. It is also certain that very meagre results were anticipated, for the total returns of the tax were estimated at only 50,000\$ (say 10,000 dollars), which is surely a very small return on a business uncertain whether to go or remain. The tax has effected its purpose, however, and the New York Life now follows the example of the Equitable, closes its agencies and withdraws from the country. We may not accept the excuse as given, for we happen to know that the New York Life has been advocating an increase of 10 per cent. on its rates for the last two years, and if it has been ready to add this to per cent. for its own protection, surely a half of that just now for the benefit of the national treasury would not be so very repugnant. In our opinion the New York Life never intended to comply with this law, but the discussion which resulted led its local managers into admissions which made its withdrawal rather embarrassing. They had promised to comply with the law, even when they knew that the company would retire, and this compelled them to seek another excuse. We are truly sorry for the company, for its withdrawal is made under conditions which will leave an impression of intrigue and deception on the public mind; and we are equally sorry for the country, which has been lured into an act of partial and mischievous legislation by which two rich and influential companies have been driven away, and offence given to a country which has even gone out of her way to befriend Brazil. This country thus loses the capital and enterprise which these companies can command, and also the confidence of a nation which is seeking closer commercial relations with the Brazilian people. It will take a long time to recover the ground lost, and to remove the bad impression which this act has caused. Should it now follow that the ultimate object of this legislation is to open the way for a local company, in which the promoters of this legislation are to figure as organizers and officers, the intrigue will stand condemned and scorned before the whole world. Men will intrigue for such advantages, of course, but it will be difficult to find an excuse for the legislative and executive branches of a great government who have become parties to it. It is to be feared that we have not yet seen the last act in this drama.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 31.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the motion of Senator Virgilio Damascio for discussing at the following sitting the bill on the state senate of Bahia. On motion of Senator Severino Vieira the bill regulating the appointment of public functionaries was referred to the committee on finance. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Alcindo Guanabara, Mariano Ramos, Paulino Junior and Hollanda Lima discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of interior. It appears, said the last-named of these deputies, that the federal republic, after five years of supposed existence, is so little understood that Congress is expected to vote money even for municipal expenses. At the beginning of the legislative session the Minas delegation, according to a statement which appeared in the press at the time, had held a meeting and solemnly pledged itself to oppose every increase of public expenditure. Unfortunately the Minas congressmen have not adhered to

this praiseworthy and patriotic resolution. Deputy Capetino de Siqueira defended the state of Minas Geraes, which, he said, furnishes 20 % of the revenue of the country and receives only 1 % of the pecuniary favors of the general government. He also defended the tax of 15,000\$ per head on foreign beef cattle. Fresh beef, he said, in Rio de Janeiro is the food of the rich and not of the poor, as is shown by statistics. The daily consumption of fresh beef does not exceed, on an average, 80,000 kilos, and this quantity is barely enough to supply a fourth of the population. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara defended the amendment transferring to the municipal government the tax on industries and professions and the water rates. Deputy José Carlos said that the state of Minas had at one time supplied the city of Rio de Janeiro with breadstuffs, but at present it is not even able to produce enough for its own people. Deputy Torquato Moreira said that he had never doubted that Barão do Ladoário had received only the money to which he was entitled. As a proof of this it was sufficient for him to state that he had been an adherent of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, under whose government Barão do Ladoário had been sent on this mission to China. What he desired to say, however, was that the Barão's conduct had been very inconsistent. Deputy José Carlos then made some remarks which brought Deputy Arthur Rios to the floor. The latter said that nothing which the honorable member for the federal district should do ought to cause the slightest surprise to any one. The honorable member was in the habit of treating the most serious subjects with untimely levity as if he thought that the whole lobby of the Chamber of Deputies is to amuse the public. The speaker then proceeded to acquaint the house with his recent visit since the proclamation of the republic. The first news that reached Bahia in regard to the revolution of Nov. 15 was very vague, and failed to convey a correct idea of what had really occurred. He had, consequently, not hesitated to advise Councillor Almeida Couto, president of the province, to remain at his post and in this he had the concurrence of Gen. Hermes da Fonseca, Councillor Carneiro da Rocha, Dr. Paranhos Montenegro and other prominent men. As soon, however, as he became convinced that the monarchy was definitely overthrown he considered that it was his duty as a patriot not to refuse his services to the republic. Deputy Gaspar Drummond opposed the motion of Deputy Glycerio for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states. He referred to Deputy Glycerio's conduct in regard to Sergipe and insinuated that that deputy is governed by patriotic views, but by partisan interests. Deputy Glycerio's policy, he said, is diametrically opposed to that of the President. The Chamber concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill reorganizing the diplomatic corps and to the deficiency appropriation of 104,036\$000 for the police service in the federal district, and voted amendments to the budget of the department of the interior.

NOV. 1.—Senate.—After some remarks from Senator Rego Mello, Senator Leile e Officila said that all the members of the finance committee except the Senator who had just spoken had signed his draft of the report on the budget of the department of finance. Even Senator Camilo Barcellos had not refused to attach his signature to the report, declaring, however, his non-concurrence. Barão do Ladoário defended his conduct as minister to China. Senator Severino Vieira opposed the bill on the Bahia state senate.

NOV. 4.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos protested against the remarks of Deputy Arthur Rios at a previous sitting. He claimed that in taking a humorous view of matters and in exciting the laughter of the house he was in good company. Prominent statesmen like Ferreira Lima, Zacarias, Martinho Campos, Cotegipe, Gomes de Castro, Paulino de Souza and others have done the same thing. He said that Deputy Arthur Rios was no old politician who at the time of the monarchy had never succeeded in getting into parliament. Even after accepting the republic he had only secured his election by being on a military ticket. Deputy Arthur Rios said that he had incurred the ill-will of the honorable member by his persistence in maintaining the decorum of the house. Nothing derogatory to his personal honor could be brought against him. This, however, is not the case with everyone; the Bahia have not yet been answered. Deputy Nilo Pecanha requested the reporter of the budget committee to explain the items of special appropriation of 14,000,000\$000 for the war department. Deputy Meyrink said that he had no information on the subject except that which had been furnished by the government when it asked for the appropriation. Perhaps the honorable member would like to discuss the constitutionality of the enlistment of irregular troops in Rio Grande. Deputy Nilo Pecanha said that the explanations of the honorable reporter of the budget committee were not satisfactory. He did not wish to know whether the enlistment of these troops was legal or not. In the Chamber there are still some deputies who have not surrendered to the revolutionists and will not assist in glorifying the revolution. Fortunately these deputies constitute a majority of the Chamber, which in voting the amnesty law found it necessary to express its condemnation of the revolution, since it was aware that the conviction of the criminals could not be expected from the courts. He is not willing, he said, to vote blindly an appropriation of 14,000,000\$000, nor is he willing to follow the head of the executive in all his inconsistencies. He denounced as precipitate and imprudent the annulment of the decree regarding the generals. If President Prudente de Moraes considers that decree illegal, why had he not opposed it when senator for S. Paulo? However, added the speaker, the President may change his political opinions as often as he pleases, since that is his own business. But let him beware of attempting to squander the money of the people. Deputy Hermenegildo de Moraes in a speech on the budget of the department of industries expressed regret that the budget committee had seen fit to propose the modification of an amendment relating to a telegraph line in Goyaz. Deputy Capetino de Siqueira asked Congress to vote a large appropriation for extending the Central railway. He accused the Chamber and the budget committee of

opposing the very expenses that are most useful. The post-office, he said, costs 8,000,000 a year and the benefit which the country derives from it does not correspond to the amount of money thus expended. In all branches of the public service there are too many employees, too much money squandered and too little work done. Deputy Augusto Severo argued to prove that Brazilian salt is richer in chloride of soda than any other quality. He asked for the publication of the analyses of different kinds of salt. Deputy Pires Ferreira introduced a bill to prohibit certain kinds of gambling. The process of voting on the various provisions of the revenue bill was begun and among those rejected was the tax of \$15 a head on foreign beef cattle. Fifty-three deputies voted in favor of the tax and 72 against it.

Nov. 5.—Senate.—The Senate voted a number of pension and other private bills. It also voted in 3rd discussion the bill regulating the appointment of federal functionaries, and in 1st discussion the bill defining legislative resolutions of Congress. It rejected the bill recognizing the legitimacy of the Bahia state senate over which Barão do Geremão presides.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Francisco Glycerio answered the speech of Deputy Nilo Pecanha and defended the nullity of the decree retiring from the service thirteen general officers of the army and navy. That illegal decree, justifiable under the circumstances, in the opinion of the speaker, had ceased to be necessary, and the present government did not intend to annul it. The irregular officers in Rio Grande had, he said, been legally organized and they should be voted for paying them. He believed that if the revolutionists abuse the amnesty granted to them, the government will not fail to keep them in check. Deputy Hollandia Lima opposed the bill on brokers. He does not believe that any benefit is to be derived from laws restraining commercial liberty. Deputy Dino Bueno said that he thought that the bill with the amendments that he offered would be useful. Deputy Benedito Leite asked for information in regard to the deposits made by banks of issue in the treasury. Deputy Glycerio's motion for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states was adopted by a vote of 87 to 30. The Chamber concluded the process of voting the revenue bill. Among the provisions rejected was the proposed tax of 50 reis per kilo on foreign carne seca. Among those that passed were the following: tax of 60 reis per liter on national beer and \$200 on foreign beer; tax of \$3000 per bottle on national sparkling wines and liqueurs and \$3600 per liter on those imported from foreign countries; tax of \$800 per liter on brandy, whiskey, rum and other imported beverages of a similar kind; tax of \$500 per liter on gin; tax of 2 1/2 per cent. on dividends of foreign banks or companies operating in Brazil in relation to such corporations as dividends in correspondence to the capital used in this country; fixed stamp tax of \$500 and proportional stamp tax on landing certificates; stamp tax of 20,000 on bills of health; duty of 500 reis per kilo on ordinary cigarette paper and 25,000 per kilo on Indian corn husks or rice paper in books. Duties will be calculated in currency and will be collected 70 per cent. in currency and 30 per cent. in gold at the fixed rate of 140. per \$1000. Fractions of less than one shilling will be paid in currency.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It has been announced in São Paulo that capital sufficient has been subscribed for the projected monarchist newspaper.

—Dr. João Mendes has informed the S. Paulo press that sufficient money has been raised for publishing a monarchist newspaper.

—A Macéio telegram of the 9th inst. contradicts the report of a quarrel between the governor and the lieutenant-governor of Alagoas.

—During the quarter April to June last the governor of Pernambuco ran up an account at the telegraph office amounting to 10,974\$80.

—It is said that over a hundred local directories in the state of São Paulo have declared in favor of Senator Campos Salles for the governorship.

—The governor of Espírito Santo, Dr. Moniz Figueira, turned over the administration of that state on the 5th inst., and left the capital on a trip for his health.

—Of the 111 deaths in Santos in September not one was from yellow fever and only one from small-pox. The sanitary state of the city appears to be exceptionally good.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro there has been introduced a bill for expiating the real estate at Petropolis belonging to the heirs of the Emperor.

—In Col. Vallada's legislature there has been introduced a bill for approving the Colonel's action in removing from office three judges on the plea of moral incapacity.

—We are now daily expecting to hear that João de Castilhos' health is suffering for want of a little vacation. In our opinion he ought to take the waters of Caxambú for at least one year.

—In the state legislature of Espírito Santo there has been introduced a bill authorizing the governor to arrive at an agreement with that of Minas Geraes for settling the boundary question between the two states.

—It is stated that Col. Santos Filho, the Castilhist agent arrested for subordination, has had his residence fixed in Pelotas.

—It is looked upon as a matter of course that Gen. Galvão is not inclined to let him legislate for the good of Rio Grande and the comfort of the federalists.

—The students of the Pernambuco law school have decided to ask the courts to annul the illegal decree of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto dismissing Dr. Senbra from his professorship in that school. They have selected Senator Ruy Barbosa as their lawyer.

—The Rio Grande chief of police has created an office for the identification of criminals by the Bertillon anthropometric system. It looks just a little premature, this elaborate method of identification, in a country where criminals are rarely punished, and where even the government authorities cutting the throats of prisoners.

—A Turkish peddler having been assassinated at Lavras, Minas Geraes, some of his companions tried to purchase the assassin, who are in prison, for the purpose of killing them. Failing in this, they arranged to force the prison and lynch the assassin, but a police force came just in time to protect the prisoners and remove them to S. João del-Rey.

—An agitation has been initiated in favor of transferring the S. Paulo law school from national to state control. It is thought by those who favor this step that the school can then be brought more under the influence of the new regime, or, in other words, it will then be more Jacobin in its politics. It will be a serious mistake, in our opinion, to bring any educational institution under political control.

—Of the 455 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of September 24 were from pulmonary consumption, 13 from typhoid fever, 11 from malaria fever, 7 from measles and 5 from small-pox. Of the total 291 were Brazilians and 164 foreigners. Nearly 58 per cent. were of color. Of the 576 births registered, 148 were of Brazilian parents and 428 were of foreign parents. These figures are significant.

—The legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro has voted 200,000\$ for the importation of chemical fertilizers for the planters of that state, which are to be distributed among them at cost price. It reflects little credit on the planters to ask for such favors. Why can they not import for themselves, or pay the regular price for what they want? Are they so much below the laborers, and the cobblers, and the bootmakers, that they must have such petty favors granted to them? They ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves!

—The *Democracia Federal* of São Paulo calls attention to the fact that the recently revived agitation in favor of the monarchy is due wholly to the abuses committed by the military despots which have given to the country since the expulsion of D. Pedro II. Our colleague might also add that no such thing as a republic, or orderly government has been organized in place of the monarchy, nor have the revolutionists shown any aptitude or purpose to organize such a government. They have been too intent on their personal aims, and the people are becoming tired of them.

CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO vs. SANTOS.

The Paulistas completed their cricket season in, to themselves, a most appropriate manner, by decisively winning the two days' match played in S. Paulo on the 1st and 2nd inst. against their old antagonists. It was somewhat of a disappointment that the Santos did not come off to a better advantage, it being the first occasion in the records of the house club where they having been the place of bare turf, and there having been great expectations as to the batting of the opponents when finding themselves local on "the field." In actually speaking of the game mention must be made of C. L. Stock (capt.) all round, Keelman and Barham with the ball and E. Broad behind the wickets, most decidedly.

The Paulistas batted fairly. Mawson, Stewart and Miller were very assiduously looked after by the bowling department, but it seemed the general impression that their fielding was certainly beyond the average here and a word of praise was not doubt whispered to Rule on this point.

The score was as follows:

SANTOS.		S. PAULO.	
1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
C. L. Stock (Capt.) b. Mawson.....	11 run out.....	G. R. Mawson, c. Born, b. Barham.....	11 not out.....
J. H. Fussell, c. Barrett, b. Stewart.....	8 c. King, b. Miller.....	C. R. Mawson, c. Stock, b. Fussell.....	14 not out.....
E. A. Barham, run out.....	0 c. b. Stewart.....	C. Miller, b. Stock.....	9 b. Stock.....
A. Dickson, not out.....	0 c. Barrett, b. Sparks.....	E. W. Tweedie, c. Tweedie, b. Fussell.....	1 c. Barham, b. Stock.....
S. Clarke, c. Theobald, b. Mawson.....	4 run out.....	F. Fussell, b. Keelman.....	8 to bat.....
A. L. Tweedie, b. Stewart.....	0 b. Sparks.....	F. Sparks, not out.....	11.....
H. Born, c. Johnson, b. Mawson.....	3 b. Stewart.....	C. Barrett, c. Born, b. Barham.....	5.....
E. Broad, b. Mawson.....	3 (b. w. b. Sparks.....	W. J. Johnson, run out.....	18 b. Keelman.....
A. Keshan, b. Stewart.....	4 c. Theobald, b. Sparks.....	R. J. Moseley, b. Stock.....	10 to bat.....
H. Wright, c. Johnson, b. Mawson.....	0 b. Sparks.....	T. Pridley, c. Tweedie, b. Barham.....	6 b. Keelman.....
P. Benoy, b. Mawson.....	2 not out.....	Extras.....	3.....
Extras.....	5.....	Total.....	83.....
Total.....	35.....	Total.....	104.....

Umpires: Messrs. Wood and Sell.

Scorers: Messrs. Wright and Winram.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos' legislature has passed a motion asking President Pudente de Moraes and the minister of war not to disband the irregular forces of the government in Rio Grande until after the latter have received their arrears of pay. A telegram of the 7th states that the government has sent over 2,000,000\$ for the payment of the troops of Hyppolito and João Francisco and it is expected that after receiving this money they will be disbanded.

The army contractors at Livramento continue to clamor for the payment of their accounts.

Gen. Menna Barreto has informed Julio de Castilhos that the revolutionists at Palmeira have disbanded after giving up a small quantity of oil and unserviceable weapons. He expressed his intention of going to Carazinho and Passo Fundo for the purpose of causing the disbandment of the revolutionists at those points.

It is stated that at Itagy returned refugees have been arrested and pressed into military service.

Col. Senechal is said to have taken command of the garrison of Rio Grande and Chuy and it is reported that Toledo Ribas will command the garrison of Uruguaiana and Lolo Heitler that of Quary.

Julio de Castilhos intends, it is announced, to expend 1,200,000\$ in redeeming the bonds issued in 1891 and 1893. He has asked his legislature to appropriate 120,000\$ for building a penitentiary, 80,000\$ for a hospital, 160,000\$ for purchasing buildings for revenue offices, 100,000\$ for barracks for the state troops and such sums as the state treasury can afford for the public service of the poorest municipal governments.

In Pelotas there has been circulated a report that he intends to leave the state government in the hands of vice-governor Carlos Barbosa, who, it is expected, will transfer it to Pelotas.

The politicians who some months ago separated from Julio de Castilhos, have organized the Club Republicano Autonomista under the presidency of Dr. Ilomero Ilopista.

Silveira Martins has arrived at Montevideo and Dr. Landares, one of the most prominent revolutionary surgeons, has returned to the city of Rio Grande, which he had been forced to leave three years ago to avoid being arrested by the Castilhistas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On a train of the Paulista line a planter of S. Paulo do Pinhal was robbed some days ago of 40,000\$000.

—Dr. Camilo Figueirô, lawyer of the Leopoldina railway, has obtained an injunction against the work on the Espírito Santo e Minas Railway Co.

—The men who travel on the Central railway now-a-days is in mortal danger of his life. If he escapes a smash-up, he has cause for thanksgiving.

—An editor of the *Journal do Brazil*, who has recently examined the track and rolling-stock of the Central railway, says that both are in a very bad state.

—The minister of industry has decided that the Comle d'En company can remove its workshops to Cabelado, charging the costs of such removal to working expenses.

—The state of São Paulo has conceded a privilege to the Paulista company to construct a branch line, 32 kilometres long, from Dous Corregos into the Serra de Banhaio.

—Two more accidents have occurred on the Central railway, one near the station of Queimadas and the other near that of Vespasiana. Fortunately no one was injured.

—There was another accident on the Central on Sunday, a freight locomotive leaving the rails at Queimadas. The S. Paulo passengers had to walk around the obstruction and arrived here some after midnight. These daily accidents seem to be taken as a matter of course.

—The minister of industry has advised the directors of the republic that the government considers the concession of a railway from Sapemba to Ilha do Governador to be an infringement of the rights and interests of the Central, and it has therefore resolved to appeal to legal remedies for the annulment of that concession.

—In view of the part which the Sorocabana line is to play on the São Paulo and Rio Grande railway, and of the important interests which the latter government has at stake, it is said that a radical change in the administration of that company will soon occur, in which the Banco de Republica will exercise no slight influence. In view of its success achieved by both bank and government in such enterprises thus far, it will not be difficult to predict the future of the São Paulo and Rio Grande railway.

—The Minas express train which met with a terrible accident at Mariana Procopio on the 6th, had an accident almost immediately after leaving the Central station that morning. At Engenho de Dentro the axle of the tender broke, and this caused a delay of an hour and a half. It is simply culpable negligence for the railway officials to permit a train to leave the Central station without first having all the wheels and axles carefully tested. If proper care were taken, many of these disastrous accidents would be avoided. The officials and employees of that line, however, are both lazy and negligent, and they do absolutely nothing to insure the safety of passengers.

—On Sunday was formally inaugurated the construction of the Rio de Janeiro-Minas railway at the port of Buzios, in the municipality of Cape Frio. The steamer *Porto Alegre* took a large number of invited guests, leaving here Saturday evening and arriving at Buzios Sunday morning.

In addition to the magnification of the work on Sunday, the guests were entertained with a breakfast on board, excursions on the bay, etc., and in the evening there was a ball. The steamer with the guests returned to this port Monday morning. It is claimed that Buzios possesses one of the best harbors on the coast, and as the projected line offers a short and convenient outlet for the products of Minas Geraes, the port and road ought to prove highly successful ventures. The railway will be between 160 and 170 kilometres long, connecting with the Summario branch of the Leopoldina railway at the station of Paqueta, on the boundary line of Minas Geraes. We have long favored the opening of other ports on this coast because it will help to cheapen transportation to the interior and will relieve the country from the burdens created by the mismanagement of the Central. We are indebted to the granite and technical director of the projected road for the very polite invitation sent to this office.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Minas express train which left this city at 5 a. m. on the 6th inst. broke an axle of the tender a short distance from the station and was obliged to wait at Engenho de Dentro for another locomotive. This caused a delay of one and a half to two hours and such a delinquency of time-table along the line that the train reached Jaz de Fôra three hours late. In addition to this the telegraph line was out of order and the movements of the trains were not properly advised. The result of all this was a collision between Juiz

de Fôra and Mariano Procopio at 3 15 p. m. between the express train and a mixed train, which should have been held at the latter station until the arrival of the express.

From the accounts which have since been received—and it will be remembered that the Central management does not favor much publicity in regard to its mishaps—the accident resulted in seven persons killed and nine wounded, one of which has since died. One of the locomotives was completely smashed up, the other considerably injured, and six coaches were more or less broken up. Life-injury was done to the permanent way, the line being so on disabused.

By some strange fatality the killed and wounded were nearly all confined to the occupants of a special coach in which the Bishop of Tripoli and a party of priests and sisters of charity were traveling.

The bishop, Dr. Luis Lasagna, was killed, together with his secretary, four sisters and a freeman. Among the wounded was a lady companion of the sisters (who subsequently died) three sisters, two priests, two engine drivers and a brakeman. The bishop and his party were on their way to Ponte Nova to open a girls' school.

It is claimed that the responsibility for this terrible accident lies with the station-master at Mariano Tracunha, who was at once placed under arrest. He ought to have held the mixed train until further orders.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Rio-Arêdo* arrived in port on the 9th inst.

—Her Majesty's minister to this capital, E. C. Phipps, Esq., was a visitor at the Senate on Friday last.

—After a long visit at Brest the *Aquidaban* has crossed over to Southampton, where she arrived on the 7th inst.

—The students of the preparatory courses met at the Club Tradutores on Saturday afternoon to settle the Cuban question.

—It is reported that Col. Carlos Soares, an ex-political prisoner, will be appointed commander of the fortress of Santa Cruz.

—A telegram from Paris on the 5th announces the signing of the commercial treaty with Japan, which occurred at that capital.

—There has been a diminution in the number of deaths from small-pox during the past week, but the average is still from seven to eight a day.

—On Wednesday President Prudente de Moraes and his nephew and chief of staff, Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes, had their photographs taken.

—And now it is to be hoped that Arthur Peixoto will at last decide to go to work. The Senate has declined to give him a year's leave of absence with pay.

—It has been discovered that postage stamps have been clandestinely issued, the amount of such stamps in circulation being known at present to be about 40,000\$000.

—Col. Norberto de Amorim Bezerra, and Militiaman Arnaldo Burlamaqui, ex-revolutionists, arrived from Montevideo on the 10th inst. on the steamer *Portugal*.

—The American cruiser *Norfolk*, Cap. Stirling commanding, carrying the personal of Admiral Norton, arrived in port on the 5th, 14 days out from Cape Town.

—It is said that the Rua Comte de Bonfim (good end) is in such a condition that it is almost unserviceable for carriages. In such case why not change its name to Mafim?

—Next Friday is the 15th, the 6th anniversary of the military revolt which overthrew the monarchy and established the republic. Will some one tell us what Brazil has gained by the change?

—In our published return last week of the number of inmates of the lunatic asylum and its two colonies on Ilha Governador, we omitted to state that the legislative bodies of the city and state were not included.

—There were no manifestations on the arrival here of Admiral Custodio de Mele on the 6th inst. His friends were discreet enough to avoid a demonstration, and his enemies thought better of their purpose to insult him.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 8th reads the Havas agency a lecture for its absurd Tammany telegram of the 6th. All the *Jornal* says is true, but then our influential colleague ought to have a news, or telegraph editor on duty to correct such absurdities.

—It is a matter for profound satisfaction to hear from his own lips that Deputy Nilo Pecanha has not yet surrendered. The gaucha deputy dies but never surrenders. The revolutionists may be annoyed and the President may prove tickle, but Nilo goes on forever!

—The two cadets whose fight caused such a sensation in the city have been suspended from the military school, one for four years and the other for three. In addition to this penalty one will be imprisoned for 20 days and the other for 15 at the fortress of Lage.

—A breakfast was given at the Hotel de Londres this morning by Consul-General William T. Townes to Admiral Norton, Captain Stirling and officers of the United States cruiser *Norfolk*, at which a number of representative American residents were present.

—As the *Journal do Commercio* correctly remarks, it seems to be Congressmen Seizelle's misfortune to be unable, notwithstanding the object lesson which he has received from his own sufferings from tyranny, to comprehend the difference between energy and the arbitrary exercise of power.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 9th notes the exportation of 10,000 sheep from "Ireland" to England in September last, and says that the number of steamers engaged in this trade with that arctic island "is annually increasing. What is the matter with the *Jornal's* geography? Or is "Iceland" the arctic island referred to?

—The Senate having refused to vote 200,000\$ for Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, the official has placed his case in the hands of a lawyer, Dr. Eduardo Ramos, and will seek indemnification through the courts. This ought to afford a chance for finding out just how much money the patriotic admiral received, irregularly as well as regularly.

November 6.—The market opened very steady with the bank selling 95½ for 100, and 95½ for 100 for bank sterling, with bills offering at 9 1/16 for repurchase paper, at which there appeared to be few takers, but it was said that even then money was to be had at 9½ for real commercial paper. As the day advanced the rate declined, the market closing at bank sterling at 9½, and 9½ for 100 for repurchase paper, with furnishing small sums, at 9½, and with no lack of takers for other sterling at 9 1/16. During the day the London and Brazilian bank posted 9 1/16, but 9½ was the official rate. The market for repurchase paper was very quiet, and posted bank sterling at 9½—9½, and other paper at 9 1/16 1/2, 13 1/16. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at £275, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at £250, sellers at

Arcom	New York	..
Nova Lilla	Oporto	..
New City	Panama	..
Neptun	Panama	..
Port Calcutta	Hull	21 Sept
Papa Giacomo	Hamburg	10 Sept
Progresso Argentino	Panama	10 Aug
Prophete	Valencia	30 Sept
Rivier	Malta	29 Aug
Robert	Heraclion	17 Sept
S. R. Barre	New York	21 Sept
Syria	Westwick	..
South American	Rangoon	24 Aug
Stranger	Antwerp	26 Sept
Splendour	Marseilles	27 Sept
Sultana (St)	Panama	..
Santa Rosa	Hamburg	..
Tamper	Panama	..
Typhoid	Saguenay River	..
Thomaz J. Stewart	New York	5 Oct
Typhoid	Hull	30 Sept
Typhoid	Westwick	..
Virginia	New York	26 Sept
Ventura	Oporto	..
Vence de Gona	Oporto	..
Zemba	Hamburg	25 Sept
Z. King	Panama	..

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Nov. 4	Hogarth Jr	Antwerp 35d	Norton, M. & C
5	Co. Antio Jr	do 35d	H. Rodriques & C
6	Hohenstaufen Gr	Bremer 27d	H. Stolt & C
6	Ativida II	Genoa 38d	A. Firmin & C
6	Dumile Jr	River Plate 3d	do
6	Oriente Jr	do 3d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
7	Chili Jr	Bordeaux 17d	Mess. Mainlines
7	Boston City Jr	Buenos Aires 3d	Cammyrano & C
8	Europa Jr	do 3d	D. T. Azevedo
8	South Wales Jr	do 3d	Cammyrano & C
8	Nasmyth Jr	Glasgow 31d	Norton, M. & C
8	Aquiline Jr	River Plate 3d	Karl Valen & C
8	Matt. Brnzio Jr	do 3d	la Veloce
8	Kafir Jr	Santos 22d	Quayle, D. & C
8	Tagus Jr	do 22d	Royal Mail
8	Paraguassio Jr	do 22d	E. Johnston & C
9	Amazonas Jr	Hamburg 23d	do
9	Dania Port	Buenos Aires 2d	Em. Cruz, do Sul
9	Canadian Jr	do 2d	Frias Heumann
9	Orion Jr	Santos 24d	Rombauer & C
9	Stella Jr	High Seas	Towing Canadian
10	Portugal Jr	River Plate 3d	Mess. Mainlines
10	Aran Jr	Vila do Prado 3d	Santos Alves & C
10	Paraguassio Jr	Santos 24d	Chargours Réunis

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 4	Thames Jr	River Plate	Sundries
5	Kal. Kinaly Anst	Santos	do
5	Costa Jr	do	do
6	Caribbe Jr	Oporto	do
6	Dumile Jr	Southampton	do
6	Stella Jr	do	do
7	Orion Jr	Montevideo	Ballast
7	Obel Jr	Genoa	Sundries
7	Moscow Jr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
7	Antivida Jr	Rio Grande	Sundries
8	Chili Jr	Genoa	do
8	Tagus Jr	River Plate	do
8	Tagus Jr	Southampton	do
9	Paraguassio Jr	Hamburg	do
9	Matt. Brnzio Jr	Genoa	do
9	Europa Jr	New York	do
9	Mackelyle Jr	Collee	do
9	Boston City Jr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
9	Picomay Jr	S. João da Barra	Sundries
10	Portugal Jr	Bordeaux	do
10	Aquiline Jr	Marvella	do
10	Europa Jr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
10	Hogarth Jr	Santos	Sundries

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Nov. 11th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (applied).....	918,000—915,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	960,000—968,000
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....	1,462,000—1,463,100
18,541,500	Gold Loan 1868, 6%.....	
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4%.....	
16,668,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....	
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,600,000
7,339,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	—1,000,000
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	95000—July 95
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	8 000—July 95
80,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	200	3 000—July 95
17,000,000	Constructor.....	200	2 000—July 95
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000—July 95
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	200	4 000—July 95
157,106,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	11 000—July 95
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000—July 95
...	do do 2nd series.....	200	3 000—July 95
...	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	4 500—July 95

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	—
15,000,000	Mirambinho.....	100	—
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	100	—
...	do do 2nd series.....	75	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana Itana.....	200	—
...	do do 2nd series.....	60	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— July 95
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— July 95

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14 000—Aug. 95
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	— July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000—July 95
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000—Jan. 95
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	15 000—Aug. 95
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	60 p. a. Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000—Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— July 95
350,000	Santa Lúcia.....	200	— Sept. 95

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1895

NAME	TYPE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug Doris	775	Oct. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lug Gird Tridings	613	18	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lug Baltimore	602	18	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
lug A. C. Wade	665	20	New York	Geal de C. & I.
cutter Spry	15	Nov. 1	Houston	To master
Argentine				
bk N.A. Tejanos	595	July 29	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
British				
sp Falkland	2739	Sept. 7	Leith	Gas Co
sp Craigmore	1826	10	Glasgow	Gas Co
bk Lurline	761	10	Rangoon	To order
bk Port Adelaide	1391	10	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
sp Leander	1440	10	Cardiff	Gas Co.
bk Solway	1598	10	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Warron	1667	10	New York	W. W. Guin & C.
lug Whitman	551	11	Cardiff	To order
sp Coings	1280	11	Cardiff	To order
sp North Star	2026	12	Norfolk	Gas Co.
bk Arethusa	1128	12	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Guel	1560	12	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
bk Earlscourt	1139	12	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
lug Celtic	121	12	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Hawksdale	1794	Nov. 8	S. Rosalia	In distress
Danish				
lug Anna	286	Oct. 3	Osaka	Silva Viem & C.
bk Water Queen	331	10	London	Walter, C. & C.
bk Ane Jansine	478	10	London	Walter, C. & C.
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
German				
bk F. Bismarck	968	Oct. 6	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
bk Freya	659	6	Hamburg	H. Stolt & C.
sp Lahn	1675	10	Cardiff	Costa Simões & C.
lug Stahl	300	14	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
bk India	1805	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
Italian				
bk Fiducia	709	Oct. 4	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
bk Halgerda	1210	Oct. 10	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
bk Natat	1022	10	Panama	F. P. Pinco
bk Perlen	284	10	Colon	Cabral, B. & C.
lug Success	388	10	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
bk Kjetna	308	10	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
bk Solgrun	336	10	Antwerp	To order
lug Stanley	289	10	Oporto	To order
lug Christian	259	10	Liverpool	Walter, C. & C.
lug Margat	196	10	Moscow	Oliveira Maia & C.
lug Palander	289	Nov. 1	Illa do Sal	Ribeiro Bustos & C.
lug Zarith	167	7	Moscow	Oliveira Maia & C.
lug Merle	259	8	Rosario	J. de Sousa & C.
bk Ferd	596	10	Drouhenn	Walter, C. & C.
bk Arubon	874	10	I. Blauca	In distress
Portuguese				
sp Glama	1146	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Aurora do V.	120	12	Alegre	To order
sp America	1013	10	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
bk Agnet	634	30	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Tentadina	394	Nov. 10	I. do Sal	J. A. G. Santos
Russian				
bk Australia	932	Oct. 17	Briswick	V. W. Guin & C.
Swedish				
bk Valentina	703	Oct. 22	Cardiff	To order

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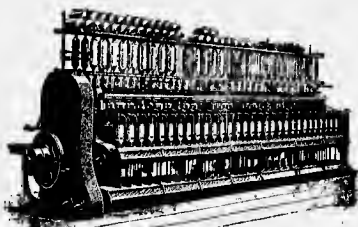
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Nov. 18	Trent...	Santos
" 19	Nile...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 20	Thames...	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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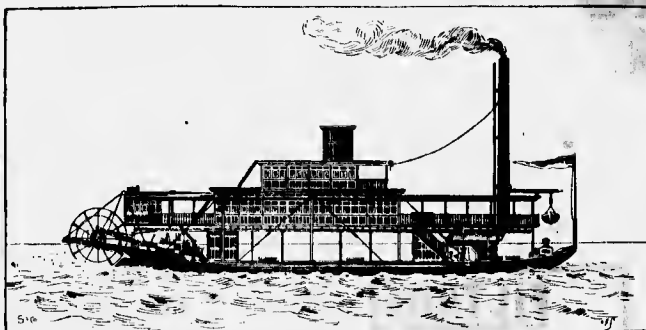
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